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utmost enthusiasm for things Greek and especially for things Athenian. One may be a thorough believer in democracy and yet not subscribe to all that is said about Athenian government. Is not the most valuable effect on the American student of the study of Greek history the realization of the blunders of the Athenian democracy which we may avoid? On one point, we must certainly take issue. The section of Xenophon's *Æconomicus* which so beautifully distinguishes the relative fields of activity which are adapted for men and for women is made the basis for this observation: "In the face of such facts, it is absurd to speak of the inferiority of Athenian women of this period". Other facts flatly oppose such a conception. Is not the whole passage simply the reaction on a cultured Athenian mind of the higher treatment of women by that Spartan state Xenophon so greatly admired?

Our final impression is that of great scholarship, combined with equally great skill in the selection and presentation of the sources. Rarely has there appeared a single volume which has contributed so much new material for the enlivening of Greek history.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

A. T. OLMSTEAD.

LORD REDESDALE ON THE CLASSICS¹

With Mr. Jelf (the translator of Kühner's Greek Grammar) I had but one hour a day, but then it was such an hour! Sixty minutes not one of which was without its value. During the months that I spent with him, from the end of January to October, I read through the whole of Herodotus, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, the Agamemnon of Aeschylus, and, above all, as an exercise, the *Medea* of Euripides, looking out every reference in my master's great grammar. In Latin I read Pliny's delightful letters, was supposed to be sufficiently well up in Horace and Virgil, and was spared the arch-bore Cicero, in regard to whom I by no means shared the enthusiasm of Mrs. Blimber; as a matter of archaeology I might sympathize with her as to the Tusculan villa, but its owner and his self-glorification I should have avoided.

I should like, if it is not deemed an impertinence, to say one word here upon the much-vexed question of a classical education, and of Greek in particular. It is very easy, very cheap, to say that Greek and Latin are of no use in learning modern languages. I have had some experience in the study of both, and I am distinctly of opinion that nothing has helped me so much in the acquisition of even the most out-of-the-way modern languages as the work which I did under Jelf, dissecting every sentence and every particle in the *Medea* with the help of his Greek grammar.

No language has been so thoroughly analysed—perhaps because none has been so philosophically constructed—as Greek. The man who starts upon the study of modern languages, after having dissected, conscientiously and searchingly, the work of one of the Greek giants with the help of Jelf's great book, has insensibly converted his mind into a sort of comparative grammar, he has acquired the knowledge of points of difference and points of similarity, that is to say of comparison, of which Buffon said, "Nous ne pouvons acquérir de connaissance que par la voie de la comparaison", and although the aid given to him is, of course,

indirect, it is none the less real. He is in the position, of a man who goes to a new gymnastic exercise with trained muscles, and therefore with marvellous ease, as compared with the man whose muscles and sinews are flabby and slack. That it is a discipline of the highest significance few will be found to deny. When Darwin spent seven years in dissecting barnacles it was not simply a knowledge of barnacle nature at which he was aiming; he was training his mind for other purposes. Apart from the beauties which they reveal to us, and so without any reference to the important question of culture, I am in favour of the study of the classics, as a gymnastic exercise of the brain, as a dissection of barnacles which yields far higher results than could be gained by merely learning French and German without any other preparation. In that way a man would attain what must simply be a more or less glorified couriers' knowledge, practical no doubt, up to a certain degree, but unscientific and failing him at crucial points.

The best Oriental scholars whom I have known have all been men who attacked their Eastern studies armed with the weapons furnished by a classical education.

And our own beautiful English, the language of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton: will that not suffer if a false utilitarianism should succeed in banishing the classics from our schools? Even now it is surrounded by enemies, but I shudder to think of what it might become after two centuries of nothing but trans-oceanic influences unchecked by scholarship.

Classical Articles in Non-Classical Periodicals

III

- L'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques—Sept.—Oct., Démosthène et les Athéniens.
- American Historical Review—April, Botsford and Sihler, Hellenic Civilization (Paul Shorey).—July, Race Mixture in the Roman Empire, Tenney Frank.—Oct., Leaf, Homer and History (G. M. Bolling); Legge, Forerunners and Rivals of Christianity (F. A. Christie).
- Anglia—May, Pope als Übersetzer der *Ilias*, iii, M. J. Minckwitz.
- Atlantic Monthly—July, Parents and Schools, A. Flexner.
- Athenaeum—Aug., (The Cambridge Songs: a Goliard's Song Book of the Eleventh Century, Edited by Karl Breul); Archaeological Notes.
- Bibliotheca Sacra—Oct., Further Readings [in St. Matthew] from the Codex Huntingtsonianus: (The Mythology of All Races. Vol. 1, Greek and Roman, W. S. Fox).
- Bookman—Dec., Pallas Athena [a poem], Arlita Dodge.
- Contemporary Review—Nov., (A. S. Way, The Aeneid of Virgil in English Verse).
- Educational Review—Sept., The Purpose of College Greek, Virginia C. Gildersleeve.
- English Historical Review—July, The Table of Veleia, or the Lex Rubria, E. G. Hardy; The Date of the Notitia of Constantinople, J. B. Bury; Young, East and West through Fifteen Centuries (Alice Gardner).—Oct., The Cambridge Songs: a Goliard's Song Book, Edited by K. Breul (W. P. Ker); Pareti, Studi Siciliani e Italiani (W. A. Goligher); Robert of Chester's Latin Translation of the Algebra of Al-Khwarizmi, Edited by L. C. Karpinski (W. W. Rouse Ball).
- Folk-Lore—Sept. 30, The Pharmakos, Jane E. Harrison.
- Fortnightly Review—Nov., Places and Peoples on the Roumanian Danube, W. F. Bailey and J. V. Bates [with numerous references to the activities of Rome in that region].
- La Grand Revue—Oct., L'Allemagne contre la Culture Classique, V. H. Friedel.
- Harvard Theological Review—April, Mystery God and Olympian God, G. P. Adams; Murray, The Stoic Philosophy (Frederic Palmer).
- Independent—Oct. 30, Romans and Rumans.—Nov. 6, (Greek Gods and Heroes).
- Journal of English and Germanic Philology—Oct., What Qualities of Greek and Latin Literature Especially Attracted Goethe?, W. J. Keller.

¹From Lord Redesdale's book, entitled *Memories*, 1.92 ff.

- Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute—Jan.-June, Some Votive Offerings to the Venetic Goddess Rehtia [illustrated], R. S. Conway.
- Literary World—Nov. 2, (H. B. Walters, A Classical Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography, Geography and Mythology).
- Military Historian and Economist—Oct., Rome, Marseilles and Carthage, T. Frank.
- Modern Language Association, Publications of—June, A Byzantine Source for Guillaume de Lorris's Roman de la Rose, F. M. Warren.
- Modern Language Notes—Feb., The Judgment of Paris, W. C. Curry.—March, A Classical Allusion in Poe, H. E. Mierow.—May, Chaucer and Horace, Harriet Seibert.
- Nation (London)—Oct. 14, (E. Hutton, Attila and the Huns [Contains references to Ammianus Marcellinus et al.]).
- National Geographic Magazine—Oct., Italy [with very many illustrations of interest to classicists], A. S. Riggs.
- Poetry—Nov., Mr. Hagedorn's Clytemnestra = (H. Hagedorn, The Great Maze and The Heart of a Youth, a Poem and a Play).
- Quarterly Review—April, Horace at his Sabine Farm, Sir Archibald Geikie.
- La Revue—Nov., Invocation Delphique [a poem], A. Lebey.
- Revue Hispanique—Aug., Las Heroidas de Ovidio Traducidas en Castellano. Publicadas S. López Inclán.
- Revue historique—May-June, Flamininus et la politique romaine en Grèce, ii, Léon Homo; Bulletin historique: Histoire grecque (G. Glotz); Coroi, La Violence en droit criminel romain (J. Toutain), July-Aug., Cloche, La Restauration démocratique à Athènes en 403 (G. Glotz); Cloche, Étude chronologique sur la troisième guerre sacrée, 356-46 (G. Glotz).
- Saturday Review—Oct. 28, "YBPIS and Nemesis, H. J. Marshall.
- Science Progress—Oct., Ancient Knowledge of Parasite-Carriers, H. A. Strong; W. Ridgeway, The Dramas and Dramatic Dances of Non-European Races, etc. (E. S. Hartland).
- Studies in Philology [A Quarterly Journal Published under the Direction of the Philological Club of the University of North Carolina]—Oct., Consules Suffecti in the Years 98 to 101, G. A. Harter; Classical Notes [I. Lucian and the Governor of Cappadocia; II. Cohors I Flavia Bessorum Quae est in Macedonia; III. A Note on Justin Martyr, Dialogue with Trypho LXXVIII, 10], G. A. Harter.
- Spectator—Oct. 7, Limericks, A. H. Davis [one in Greek].—Oct. 14, The Consolations of the Classics, S.—Oct. 21, The Consolations of the Classics, A. V. A. D. Nurse; Greece, W. B. Prosser; (C. E. Robinson, The Days of Alkibiades).
- Times (London) Literary Supplement—Oct. 13, The Pleasures of Quotation, R. B. Luard-Selby [Euripides on the Great War].—Oct. 20, The Pleasures of Quotation, T. C. Weatherhead [Cicero on the Great War].—Nov. 3, (A Classical Dictionary, Edited by H. B. Walters).
- Unpopular Review—Oct., Errata and Contingent Subjects.
- Yale Review—Oct., The Case of Latin, A. G. Keller; Greek in the New University, T. D. Goodell.

THE CLASSICAL LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

The newly organized Classical League of Philadelphia held its first literary meeting on Friday evening, November 24, at the Widener Library, in Philadelphia. Forty-four persons were present, a fact which augurs well for the vitality of the new organization, especially since membership in the Classical League is restricted to teachers of Latin and Greek.

The feature of the meeting was the reading by Professor Charles Knapp of a scholarly paper entitled A Phase in the Development of Prose Writing among the Romans. With characteristic vigor and clearness Professor Knapp traced the development of Latin prose from the rugged simplicity and brevity of the earliest specimens—a brevity often degenerating into baldness, and often marred by obscurity—to the style of Cicero, whose distinguishing characteristics were *copia* and the use of the periodic sentence, and thence, through Sallust, Quintilian, Pliny the Younger, and Tacitus to brevity again, surcharged now with meaning, and yet often marred by the old faults, baldness and obscurity. He pointed out that brevity, rather than the *copia* of Cicero, was natural to the Romans; hence in Sallust

and Tacitus, for example, we are to see a reversion to type, or, perhaps we had better say, the persistence of type. He discussed also the factors which led to the supplanting of Cicero's style by that of Sallust and of Tacitus (as seen especially in the *Annales*). Besides the reasons commonly advanced to explain this phenomenon, he advanced one not before considered—the suggestion that the tendency toward archaism, plainly visible always in Latin literature, and pressing more and more to the front, from the time of Cicero and Horace onward, all through the first century A.D., and finally triumphant in the days of Hadrian, played a very large part.

The President of the League, Miss Emma L. Berry, announced that there was every prospect that The Classical League and The Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Liberal Studies were to work together in an interlocking arrangement for the furthering of the cause of the Classics.

ARTHUR W. HOWES, *Secretary*.

TWO PARALLELS BETWEEN ANCIENT AND MODERN WARFARE

The recent occupation of Athens and of forts in different parts of Greece by the allies seemed, at one time, to many persons outrageous. The purpose of the Allies was to insure the adherence of the Greeks to their cause, or at any rate to prevent the Greeks from helping the enemy. Compare the treatment of the Boeotians at the time of Xerxes's invasion, as given by Herodotus 8.34: "All the Boeotians had Medized, but their cities were held by Macedonian troops, who had been sent by Alexander. The Macedonians held the cities, because they wished to make it evident to Xerxes that the Boeotians favored the Medes."

Another passage of interest is Thucydides 2.67. During the Peloponnesian War the Athenians had put to death some Spartan ambassadors who had been delivered into their hands. According to Thucydides, in Jowett's translation, "They considered they had a right to retaliate on the Lacedaemonians, who had begun by treating in the same way the traders of the Athenians and their allies when they caught their vessels off the coast of Peloponnesus. For at the commencement of the war, all whom the Lacedaemonians captured at sea were treated by them as enemies and indiscriminately slaughtered, whether they were allies of the Athenians or neutrals."

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE.

R. C. HORN.

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY

The Classical Association of Pittsburgh and Vicinity met at the University of Pittsburgh on December 2. The program included a paper on The History of the Teaching of Latin, by Miss Wilma F. Schmitz, of the South High School, Pittsburgh, and an illustrated lecture on The Life of a Roman Woman, by Professor Walton Brooks McDaniel, of the University of Pennsylvania.

The Classical Association of Pittsburgh is beginning its tenth year. The officers for the current year are: President, Miss N. Anna Petty, Latimer Junior High School, Pittsburgh; Vice-President, Miss Mary L. Breene, Peabody High School, Pittsburgh; Secretary-Treasurer, Professor Evan T. Sage, University of Pittsburgh.

EVAN T. SAGE, *Secretary*.